

## STEVE, THE WARRIOR.

Ah, there, Mars,  
Will you please get on to Steve?  
Steve Elkins,  
Of West Virginia,  
U. S. A.,  
Secretary of war?  
How does he strike you?  
Ain't he a corker?  
Mind that sword of his,  
His good broad sword,  
Ex Blainebar!  
He can bend it all  
Around the situation,  
And straighten it out again  
When he wants to!  
Ain't cut with it?  
—ay, Marsy, old boy,  
He can cut the ties  
That bind him to  
The Plumed Knight  
With it as slick as butter!  
Has he?  
Well, nobody said he had!  
Had you heard anything  
To that effect up your way?  
Strategy, me boy, strategy!  
It's a strategy  
War secretary  
That this country needs now,  
And Steve is that,  
Bigger than a load of hay!  
You missed it, Mars,  
In not having been raised in  
West Virginia.  
And afterward having  
Blossomed as a Blaine boomer!  
You ain't in at all  
With Steve;  
He's so warlike,  
And heroic and strategic!  
But if he had to wear  
A suit of your statutory clothes,  
Marsy, old chap,  
During office hours,  
He couldn't compete with you  
A little bit,  
Because he is the modestest man  
That ever pulled a  
Political wire!  
However, that's all right!  
But you just keep your eye  
On Steve, Mars,  
And so will  
A good many other people.  
—Detroit Free Press.

## THE DEMOCRACY.

### The Party of Patriotism and Freedom of Thought.

A sort of ghoulish glee characterizes the comments of the republican press on the differences within the ranks of the democracy. Long telegrams filled with tidings of personal disappointments are given great prominence of position and flaming headlines. Mr. Gorman is painted as a spectral mover with a scythe of craft, cutting down the presidential candidates who are represented as standing in the way of his own ambitions. Mr. Cleveland never walks on Broadway, according to these stories, lest he should encounter Gov. Hill, for these two do not speak as they pass by. When Gen. Palmer rises from his new seat in the senate to shake hands with a friend it is not an act of courtesy, but to spread dismay among his rivals by displaying the ease with he carries his three score years and ten. Mr. Mills is not confined to his bed-chamber with the grip but is sulking in his tent, and communing with his divine mother as to how he shall best bring confusion on the democracy because its speaker has dishonored him. If what we read in these newspapers is true, Mr. Crisp has not constituted the committees of the new congress according to his best judgment for the effective disposition of public business, but to reward his friends and confound his enemies. Bitterness is king, and all the party leaders are captains of guerrilla bands, armed for their mutual destruction and the disruption of the greater body of which they are parts.

There are differences of opinion among democrats, and many strong men are striving to be chief. This is true, and it proves the democracy's vitality. The great issues of the hour are under debate, and a programme is formulating against the coming campaign. Who would not have it so? Is there any other point from which wisdom can be drawn than that supplied by a comparison of prevalent views? Is anybody anointed with superhuman wisdom, that this dicta should be accepted and subscribed to without weighing the conflicting data which different sections have to present? Our party has always been the abiding place of freedom of thought, where every argument based on patriotism is listened to. It is to-day more than ever before in its history the nurse of national leaders, who would be at the head of its columns because the march is to victory. The comments of the enemy are only the reflection of their hopes. They are dreaming that perchance the matchless discipline which has not failed us in the past, even when defeat was inevitable, has somehow been weakened. But they will be disappointed. Whoever is the standard bearer, and whatever the battle cry, the democracy's phalanx will be close knit in 1892, one and unfurled. —St. Paul Globe.

## SAFE FROM SLANDER.

### Harrison's Sword-Bearer and His Side Partner.

Mr. Elkins is safe from the assaults of slanderers and blusterers. He will sit in the luxurious apartments provided for the head of a war department having no serious duties to perform and laugh at blusterers. He will scorn the imputation that the partner of Kerens and colleague of Dudley, Dorsey and Blaine can be frightened by inventions when the truth has been insufficient to drive him to obscurity that would have been sought by a sensitive official. It were folly to speculate as to lower depths than have been illustrated by "Steve" Elkins and "Dick" Kerens in their relations to the people and the public treasury. In their career these gentlemen have illustrated the saying that truth is stranger than fiction. Mr. Harrison made careful ex-

amination of the subject before he named a secretary to practice his peculiar methods in the war department during the coming presidential campaign. If there were madness in this act of the president there was also method in it. Mr. Harrison has apparently concluded that it is time for a certain class to hang together lest they hang separately. Only by a combination of the elements represented by Elkins and Woods is there hope in the president's mind of success in again thwarting the popular will and gaining power thereby. With Elkins holding the war department, those of the republican party who look for success by abhorrent methods will see promise of further gains. With Woods wearing the ermine will be hope that criminals may be saved from the bench when the bar would be impotent. Neither the secretary in the war department nor the judge, if he be confirmed, need fear slander. There is a limit to human ingenuity. It has been drawn by these gentlemen in their public acts. —Chicago Times.

## JINGO TACTICS.

### One of the Results of Harrison's Mismanagement.

The jingo policy of the Harrison administration may yet bring about a war between this country and Chili. So far have we gone in this matter that we have got to fight or sacrifice our national dignity.

From its insipidity the administration has seemed bent on getting into a squabble with the Chilians. Pat Egan, with the dust of Ireland still on his brogans, was appointed by President Harrison to represent this country in Chili. He was the one man who should not have received the appointment. Not only the Chilian government did not want him, but the people of this country, with the exception of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine, strongly opposed conferring distinction and honor upon a man who was an American for revenue only.

In the very face of this opposition both at home and abroad, Pat Egan's name was enrolled in the book of diplomatists. Then the trouble began. And it continued and it will continue just so long as Pat Egan misrepresents this country in Chili.

While the Chilians were trying to overthrow a dictator and re-establish a republican form of government, Pat Egan, backed by the United States government, lent his support to Balmaceda. He did not have gumption enough to keep his nose and the nose of his government out of the affair. The result was that when the congressionalists had won the fight, Pat Egan was the most disliked man in Chili, with the possible exception of his friend Balmaceda, and his country came in for a very large share of the same feeling.

The assault on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso was the one opportunity the jingo statesmen of this administration had been asking for. They wanted to pull their vigorous foreign policy on somebody or other and the opportunity was at hand. They grabbed it. When they had blustered and blowed, puffed and stewed for awhile they discovered that our lynching bee in New Orleans was a parallel case and that they were simply aping the dago school of vigorous foreign policy. Then they set about to justify lynching in New Orleans and to condemn shooting and stabbing in Valparaiso. After telling Italy to go to thunder for her indemnity these vigorous statesmen demanded reparation from Chili. The size, population, wealth and fighting capacity of Chili made the bluff "go."

The very thing these jingo statesmen should have done they failed to do, that is, recall Pat Egan. Such a course would have made it impossible for a seven-spot country down in South America to further make a side show of our government. —Chicago Globe.

## POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—The president's appointments, like the rain, fall alike upon the just and the unjust. —Detroit Free Press.

—The national treasury is getting into very shoal water. The balance has fallen to the lowest point ever recorded since the adoption of the present form of the debt statement. —Boston Herald.

—Republican president makers are puzzling their brains over two sentences with an interrogation point at the heel of each: Has Blaine traded his presidential ambition to Harrison for a cabinet position for Elkins, or has Harrison bought Elkins away from Blaine with a cabinet position? —Fort Worth Gazette.

—Some of the democrats on the floor of the house have been a little cross, perhaps, but they enjoy the blessed satisfaction of knowing that their seats are safely under them during this congress. Reed, of Maine, and his seat-snatching committee on elections are not in business at the old stand just now. —St. Louis Republic.

—One of President Harrison's home papers characterizes the appointment of Judge Woods as an indecent act. It does not stop with the assertion, but shows the brazen and scandalous character of President Harrison's selection by a detailed review of the judge's actions, among which were his reversal of legal opinion to save William W. Dudley from indictment for advising bribery, and a reversed legal opinion to save more than a hundred indicted republicans from conviction. The facts justify the charges and are familiar to all who keep track of important political matters. —Detroit Free Press.

## LUXURY OF MOURNING.

### A New York Lady Gives a Going-Out-of-Mourning Dinner.

English newspaper and magazine paragraphs who delight to select and repeat for innocent auditors of all the curious fads and caprices of fashionable American women, will doubtless remark with grave wonder on one of the last and most absurd arrangements in dinners lately given by a New York woman who is a lover in harmonies. Two years ago she suffered the loss of her husband.

After many months of travel abroad she returned home with boxes of exquisite creations in silvery grays, violet, lavender and heliotrope, fresh from the hands of French modistes. After receiving many attentions from home friends, she decided to give what she chose to call "a going-out-of-mourning dinner." Her idea was carried out to the last detail, and the whole filled her guests with amusement and surprise. Her gown was a superb combination of silk, velvet and chiffon running through every tint of violet, lavender and heliotrope, and lavishly ornamented with jet and black lace. Her ornaments were black pearls and enameled violets. The dining table was laid with a white cloth overspread with a scarf and central square of white silk, and linen embroidered heavily in the delicate gray stems and lavender flowers of wisteria. Violets, heliotrope, and lilies-of-the-valley were the flowers used in decorating the table and for the men's boutonnières. The candles, in silver candelabra, were of violet-tinted wax, with violet silk shades. The opalescent glass glowed with tints of violet and lavender; sugared violets were the only bonbons on the table, and great bunches of violets tied with violet satin streamers were attached to the right-hand side of the back of every woman's chair. —Illustrated American.

## The Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

The walls of the Grand Canyon are in most places not perpendicular; but seen from in front they all appear to be. They are mostly of sandstone, but in places of marble, and again of volcanic rock; generally "terraced" in a manner entirely peculiar to the southwest, and cleft into innumerable "buttes," which seem towers and castles, but are infinitely vaster and more noble than the hand of man could ever rear. And when the ineffable sunshine of that arid but enchanted land falls upon their wondrous domes and battlements with a glow which seems not of this world, the sight is such a revelation that I have seen strong men affected by it to tears of speechless awe. There are no great falls in the Grand Canyon; but many beautiful and lofty ones in the unnumbered hundreds of side canyons which enter the greater canyon. I had almost said "little canyons," for so they seem in the presence of their giant mother; but in reality, almost any one of them would shame any canyon elsewhere. —Charles F. Lummis, in St. Nicholas.

## "One of the Family."

"No, please," once wrote a lady to a friend, "when I come to see you don't treat me as one of the family. When I hear that promise I stay away. I like, when I go out, to be 'company.' I like to consider guests, who come to see me, as 'company.' Other people may pretend to the contrary—it is all humbug. When my friends come to my house I do as I would be done by—I receive them in a decent dress. I take out my hair-crimpers; I entertain them in the parlor, and have something which I consider good for tea. The little veil of mystery which I let fall over the kitchen and its occupant is very comfortable to all of us. I neither convey them into the back-basement nor to the sky-parlor. I put my best foot foremost, and I do it because I love my friends, and respect all hands, myself included." —N. Y. Ledger.

## A Gentleman.

What most characterizes a gentleman is thoughtfulness for others. A true gentleman does not allow himself to annoy any person with whom he is on good terms. He not only refrains from saying or doing anything which he knows is questionable, but he also refrains from anything which others may consider questionable. He places thoughtfulness above self-gratification at home or abroad. —N. Y. Ledger.

## Facial Contortions.

"So you enjoyed your visit to the menagerie, did you?" inquired a Hamersmith young man of his adored one's little sister.

"Oh, yes. And, do you know, we saw a camel there that screwed its mouth and eyes around awfully, and sister said it looked exactly as you do when you are reciting poetry at evening parties." —London Tid-Bits.

## A Business Man.

Excited Neighbor—What do you let that boy of yours build a bonfire in my back yard for?

Placid Neighbor—Isn't your house insured?

E. N.—No, it isn't.  
P. N.—That's all right. I'm an insurance agent. Here's my card. —Detroit Free Press.

## Unstatesman-Like

"There goes a man who left congress poorer than he was when he entered it."

"Ah! A good proof of his splendid integrity!"

"Oh, no—of his miserable luck at poker." —Life.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

### ARTICHOKE CULTURE.

#### One Variety Is Good for Man, Another for Live Stock.

The artichoke proper is used in Europe as an article of food. Sow early in April in a rich soil, 1 inch deep, in drills 12 inches apart. When up thin to 4 inches apart in the row. When a year old transplant into well-manured ground, in rows 3 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Protect in the winter with a covering of manure or leaves. The edible part is the flower head. The Jerusalem artichoke, often spoken of simply as artichoke, is not a true artichoke, but an entirely different plant, belong to the sunflower family. It received the appellation "Jerusalem," from an English corrup-



THE COMMON ARTICHOKE.

tion of its Italian name which meant sunflower. It is also called Canada and Virginia potato. The tubers are capable of resisting the severest cold and may be left in the ground all winter. Plant the tubers in spring the same as potatoes. They flourish in nearly every soil, often yielding from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels to the acre. In light soils it is common to turn the swine into the field and let them dig the tubers for themselves. In autumn the tops are cured for hay which is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, as are the tubers. Besides being used as hay, the tops are sometimes manufactured into cordage and even made into a kind of coarse cloth. When fairly rooted in rich soil, the Jerusalem artichoke is very hard to eradicate and is seldom entirely removed. —Orange Judd Farmer.

## VARIETY PAYS BEST.

### How to Use the Products of the Farm to Advantage.

It is always more or less a question for the feeder of live stock to determine just where his feed will be worth the most; whether it will be best to feed for beef, pork or mutton; or for milk, butter, cheese or wool. Prices one year cannot always be taken as a basis for another, as what pays best one year will not always prove so the next. One of the advantages in keeping a variety of stock is that a better opportunity is afforded of realizing a profit on the whole than when dependence is placed upon one kind of stock. If one could know the condition of the market ahead in many cases at least the feeding might be done with a better profit. By keeping a variety of stock the risks may be greatly lessened. To this may be added a better opportunity of feeding out the various farm products.

Where a system of rotation is followed and a variety of crops grown a large per cent. would go to waste if only one kind of stock were fed.

In growing the grain to feed and fatten the hog there is more or less roughness that can be used to a good advantage in feeding other kinds of stock, and at a less cost than when only one kind of stock is kept. Many could not afford to keep cattle were it not for the fact that during growth they can be fed material that would, to a considerable extent at least, go to waste, and while even then the margin of profit may be small, yet it is converting unmarketable products into money, and at the same time securing more or less manure to keep up the fertility. Raising a variety of crops lessens the risk of failure and affords a better opportunity of keeping stock at a less cost, while keeping a variety of stock affords a better opportunity of using the various products of the farm to the best advantage, lessening the waste and lessening the risks. Under some conditions making a specialty of one kind of stock may be the most profitable, but ordinarily the better plan is to keep a good variety. —Prairie Farmer.

## The Dyspeptic Hog.

The dyspeptic hog is an unthrifty one; he is always hungry, continually eating, if he has an opportunity, but the food does him no good, as it is only partly digested. He actually seems to dwindle in size. The cause of dyspepsia is overfeeding, or rather irregular feeding, allowing the hog to become very hungry and then gorge himself. The preventives are better than cures. Keep the hog well supplied with charcoal, wood ashes, salt and lime.

A BREED that may be best in one locality will no always prove best in another. So let according to locality as well as to pose.

## SAVING STOCK FOOD.

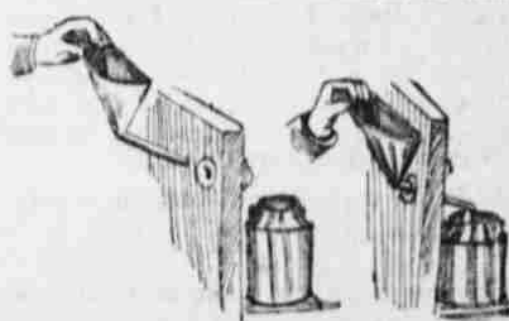
### A Number of Illustrations from Experience and Observation.

No other practical knowledge is of greater value than that of the balancing of rations, and utilizing the coarse provenders of the farm. I know farmers by the hundred who save no fodder from their corn fields, even though the hay crop be short and their stock numerous. Often I have seen forty or fifty acres of cornstalks left in the field, and the straw of several hundred bushels of wheat dumped in a pile in a corner of the wood lot, and their owners buying hay by March 1 for their stock, and like "Pharaoh's lean kine," the herd would devour one of their number—or its value—each week. After an experience of over thirty years, during which I have given personal attention to my stock, and noted carefully the effect of different foods, I pronounce good, bright corn fodder the most palatable, wholesome and economical of all provenders for cattle, horses and sheep. This winter I am feeding eleven head of horses and cows—three of the horses of large draft breeds—and, with only the fodder from twelve acres of corn, I have not fed a pound of hay since September, and shall not until April. This corn-fodder cost me as follows: For cutting up the corn, \$18; cost of husking of 250 shocks, 120 hills each, and binding the fodder, at 8 cents per shock, \$20; two days with two hands and a team drawing the fodder to the barn, \$6; total, \$44. Deducting 3 cents per bushel for husking 500 bushels of corn, it leaves the net cost of the fodder in the barn \$29. Counting that this fodder will last the eleven head six months, the cost for rough feed for them is 46 cents per head per month; and I shall be able to sell at least ten tons of hay, which would, without the fodder, all have been fed out on the farm. Good bright straw can be used to winter horses and cattle; they will eat it well and thrive on it, but it is best that, instead of corn, the grain ration be bran and oil meal; these balance the ration and enable the animal to digest the straw much better than if it is fed with corn, for the straw is deficient in albuminoids, and the bran and oil meal are both rich in this essential element. The greatest waste of the farm is in the use of feed, and little study and investigation is needed to enable us to overcome this waste. If, with the sharp competition they must meet, our manufacturers showed as little intelligence as we farmers do, they would every one be bankrupt in a single year. Make a careful study of this matter, put in practical use all the information you can gain, and you will be surprised to see what a saving can be effected. —Waldo F. Brown, in N. Y. Tribune.

## HELPING THE MILKMAN.

### A New French Device for Delivering Milk at Retail.

A hole shaped like a speaking tube, is made in the door or near it. Inside there is a little shelf on which the can or other receiving vessel can rest. The milkman comes with a little funnel, shaped as shown in the picture, and easily pours his milk through it into the can, which is inside where it will not be stolen. Many of the families in the larger towns and cities have bread, milk and other articles of food



DEVICE FOR DELIVERING MILK.

left, in the early morning, on the steps or in the halls. A good deal of it is stolen by tramps and thieves, while wandering dogs frequently make an early breakfast at the expense of the household. This arrangement would certainly put an end to such loss, but the milkman would lose one valued privilege. It would be impossible for him to "kiss the cook" with any satisfaction through his funnel or through the hole in the wall! —Rural New Yorker.

## DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

WHEN cooked vegetables cannot be secured and fed to good advantage a good plan is to take well-cured clover hay, run it through a cutting box, scald thoroughly and then feed.

THE calf should be weaned when three days old; at about that time the milk is fit for use and the sooner the calf is removed the better, as the cow will give more than is necessary for the calf's support, but if it is left with her it will suck it all or nearly all.

THERE is no necessity for feeding the calf on whole milk after the first week. Begin to change to skim milk and put in a little linseed meal or middlings to take the place of the cream. Calves soon learn to eat hay, and some should be kept where they can get it. Clover hay is the best, of course.

DON'T let the cows have access to the horse manure. They will eat enough of it to make the butter bitter. They don't eat it on account of the salt in it, for when they have all the salt they want they will still eat the horse manure. They will eat it when it is spread on the pasture, so it is not merely a cold weather craving they have for it. —Colman's Rural World.